



CERTS MicroGrid Symposium

Northern Power Systems

Update on Mad River MicroGrid and Related Activities



June 17, 2005

MicroGrid Definition (NPS version)

A MicroGrid power system:

- Is a local scale power system using micro source generation scaled either by electrical or thermal output to the local system demand.
- Can serve a customer with multiple load locations, an industrial park, or a campus.
- Is designed to transfer seamlessly between connection with the local utility and isolated operation.
- Provides power reliability and power quality benefits not available from the conventional utility grid system.
- Incorporates communication/aggregation features to allow organization and control of the MicroGrid power system as a single entity.

MicroGrid Benefits

To Users or Customers:

- Economics
 - Potential spark spread savings
 - Thermal energy savings when CHP employed
 - Potential for economic dispatch of generation assets
- Power reliability & availability
 - Multiple generation assets
 - Isolation from local grid problems
- Power quality
 - Local voltage control
 - Voltage and current harmonic improvement

MicroGrid Benefits

To Utilities:

- Transmission and distribution support in constrained areas.
- Potential revenue from “premium power” product offered to customers.
- Potential revenue for thermal energy product in addition to electrical energy.
- Can behave as a single interruptible load.
- Can behave as a single dispatchable generation resource.

MicroGrid Benefits

To Society:

- Potential for more efficient overall fuel use than traditional generation.
- Potential for reduced emissions compared to centralized utility system.
- Ability to allow high penetration of renewable generation.
- Increased security of overall power delivery infrastructure.

Barriers to Widespread Deployment

Technical

- Limited availability of advanced DG options that compete economically with recip. engine generators.
- Lack of available power conversion systems with required advanced features needed to enable MicroGrid system operation.
- Need streamlined analysis tools for evaluating high penetration effects on distribution system.
- Need verified and recognized safety/protective relaying methods for both grid connected and isolated operation.

Barriers to Widespread Deployment

Economic & Regulatory

- Emerging DG technologies must achieve aggressive commercialization and cost goals
- Need interconnection standards that address MicroGrid systems (intentional islanding)
- Utility policies create barriers to market; should be partners
- No comprehensive method in place to monetize combined benefits to users, utilities, and to society

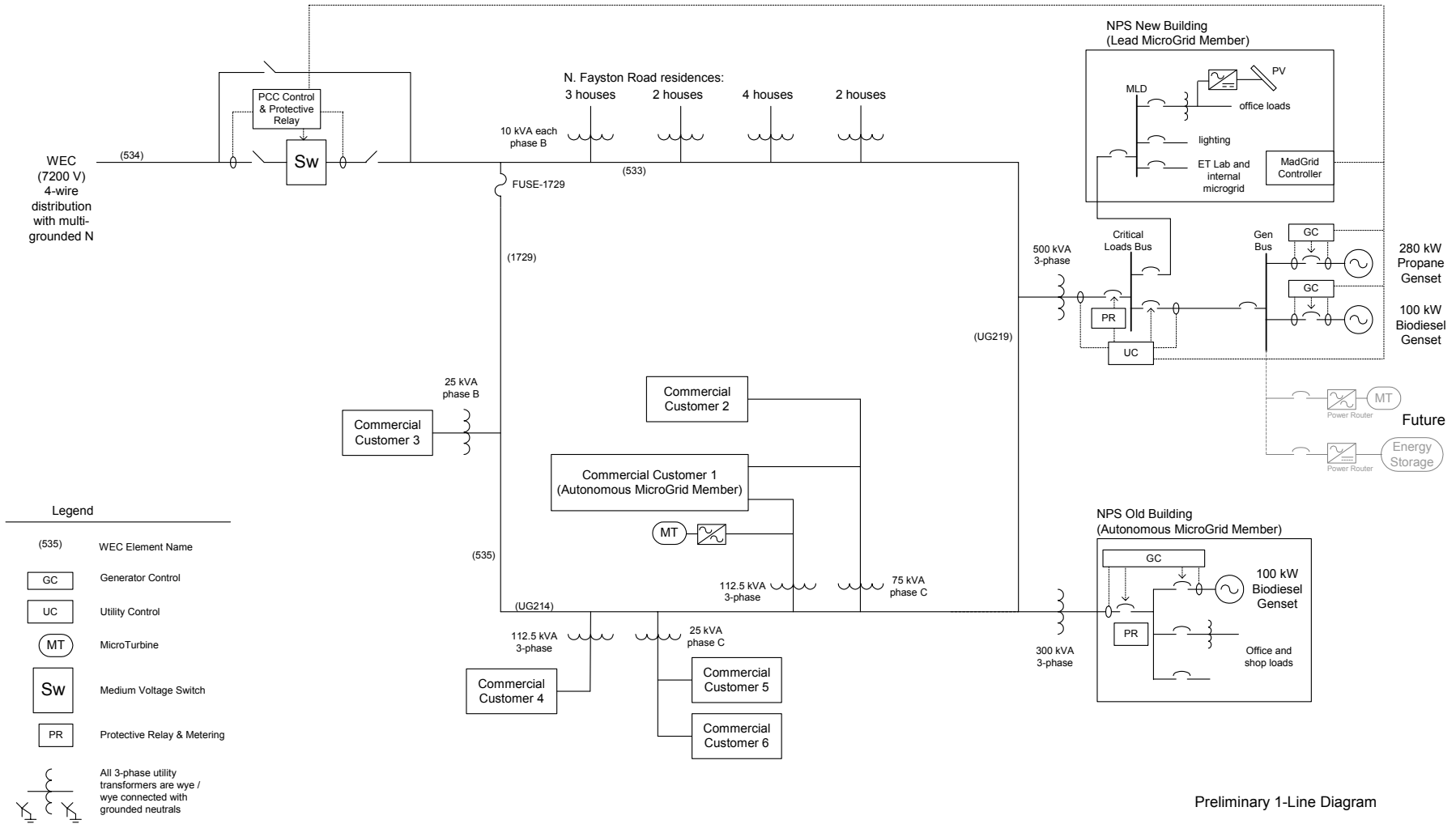
Northern's Roadmap

- Continue current DG commercial activity
 - On site generation with CHP, including critical load support
 - Power reliability enhancements
 - Fleet monitoring and dispatch of assets
- Develop key enabling technologies for advanced DG systems
 - Advanced power electronics
 - Fleet aggregation, monitoring and dispatch software
 - System modeling tools
- Demonstrate MicroGrid feasibility
 - Lab level 75kW MicroGrid system using power electronics based assets.
 - Build and test full scale, real world MicroGrid systems.

Mad River Park MicroGrid System

- Design, install, and test MicroGrid system at Northern's industrial park.
- System Description
 - 6 commercial and industrial facilities
 - 12 residences
 - Multiple generation assets
 - 280kW, 100kW generator sets
 - 30kW microturbine(s)
 - Photovoltaic array
 - MicroGrid isolation switch for islanded operation
 - Overall Energy Management system
- DOE funding support for design and commissioning phases of program

Mad River MicroGrid One-Line



Preliminary 1-Line Diagram

Needs Addressed by Mad River MicroGrid Project

Identified need:

- Regulatory agencies and utilities lack experience base to deal with grid connected MicroGrid systems

Program objectives to address need:

- Work through regulatory and legal issues on an actual MicroGrid system, and develop framework for future projects
- Use real world project to demonstrate the operation, protection, and control of MicroGrid power systems.
- Increase overall understanding of the operation of MicroGrid systems to enable wider market adoption

Needs Addressed by Mad River MicroGrid Project

Identified need:

- Modeling and simulation methods available but little verification against real world MicroGrid systems

Program objectives to address need:

- Develop simulation methods for streamlining the design and approval process
- Model overall MicroGrid system and its effect on the distribution system
- Verify analysis tools and modeling methods using a fully functional MicroGrid system

Needs Addressed by Mad River MicroGrid Project

Identified need:

- Current interconnection standards don't address intentional islanding DER systems like MicroGrids

Program objectives to address need:

- Demonstrate safety/protective relaying control methods for both grid connected and isolated operation in cooperation with utility partner
- Align work with activities of IEEE1547 intentional islanding subgroup
- Provide power quality and availability benefits to the power customers within the Mad River MicroGrid

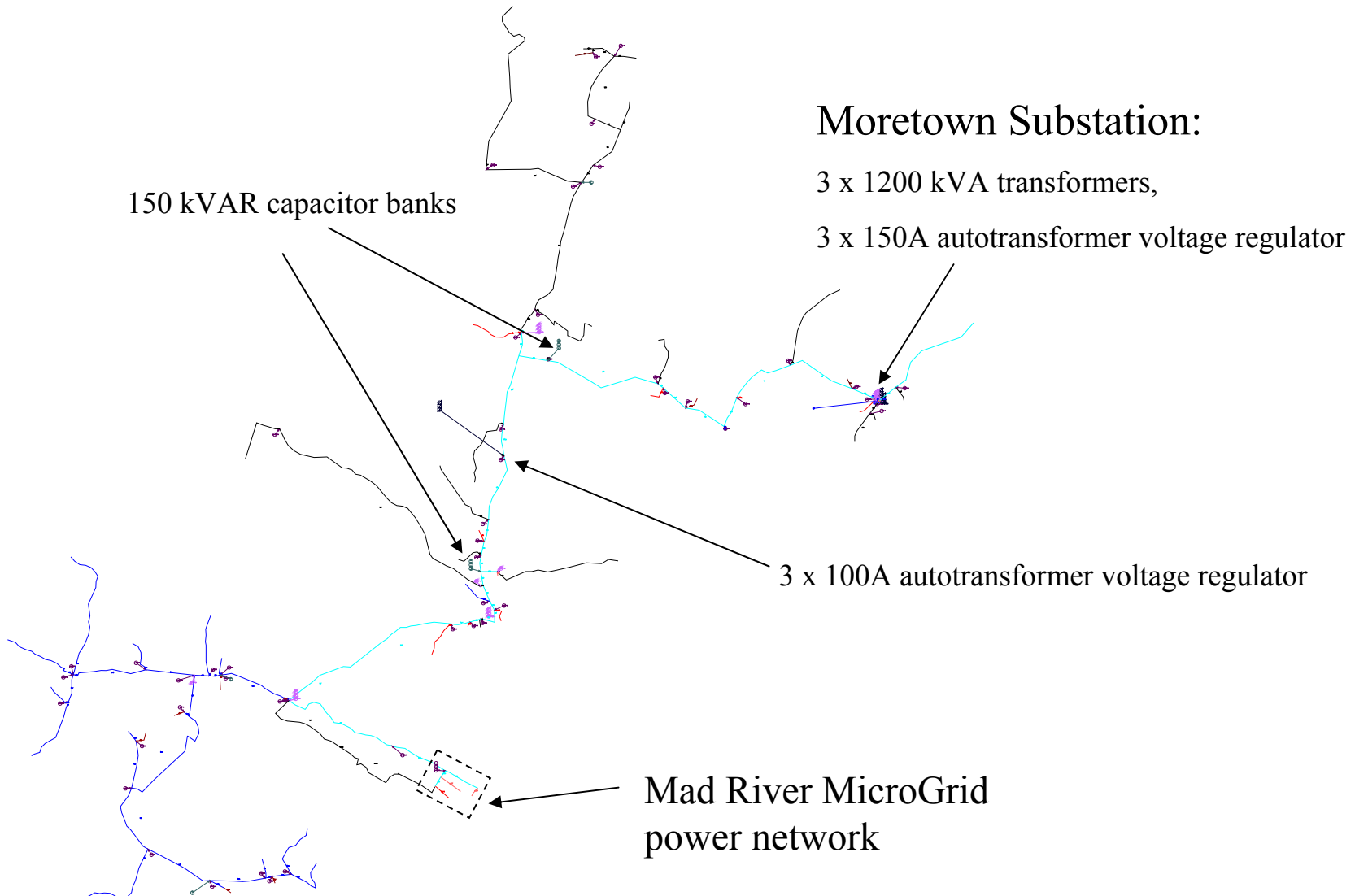
Technical Approach

- Partner with local utility to establish operating modes and practices, safe service protocols
- Model overall distribution circuit to predict effects of MicroGrid system
- Design and install automated isolation switch in 7.2KV utility feed to allow MicroGrid islanded operation
- Install and commission DER assets
 - Multiple conventional generator sets
 - Inverter based generation (PV, microturbines)
 - Provision for energy storage assets
 - Flexibility for changing/upgrading DER asset mix over time
- Demonstrate all defined interconnected and islanded operating modes
- Demonstrate and document system operation in full automated mode

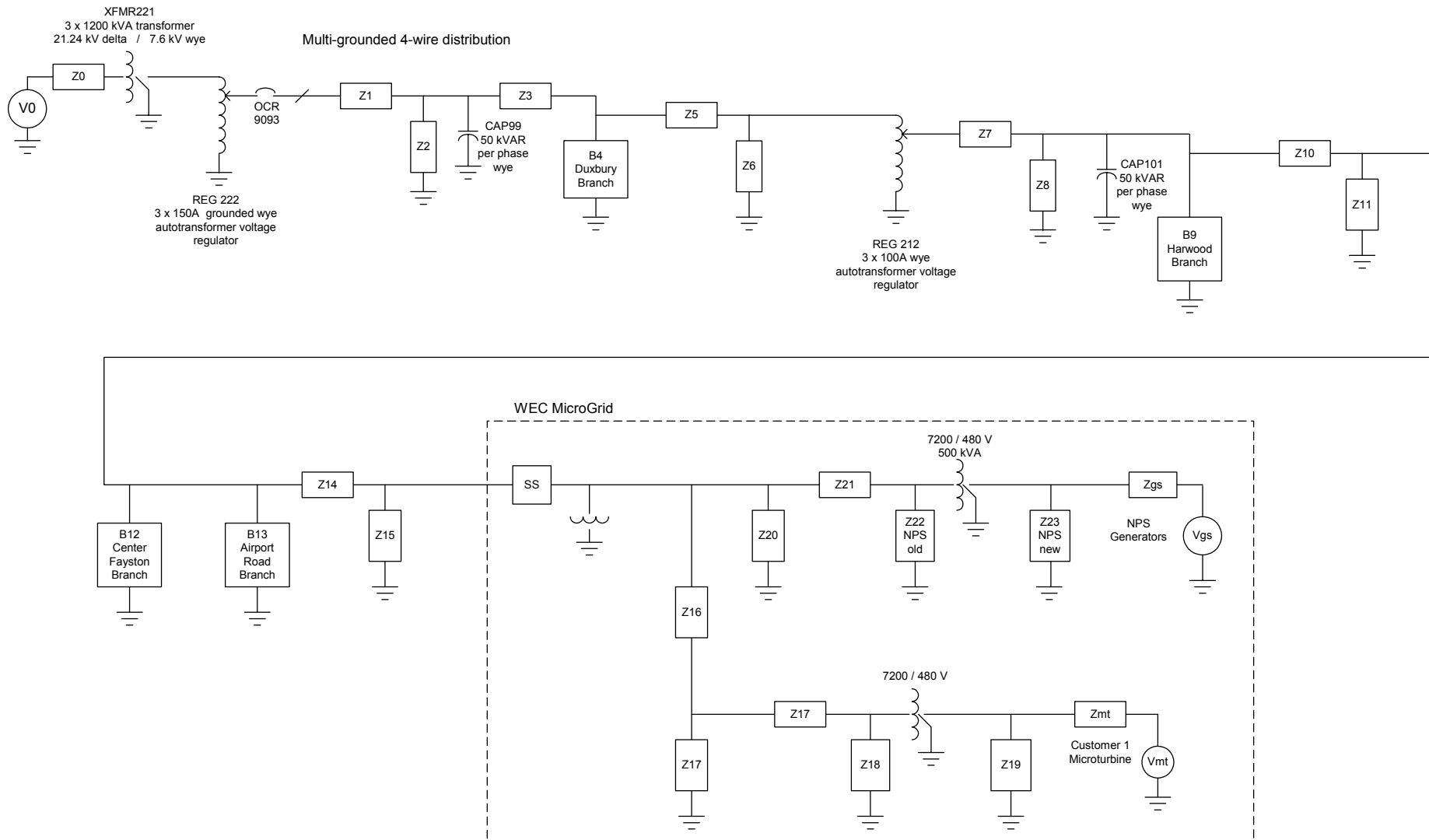
Mad River MicroGrid Modeling

- Developed overall distribution system model using PSCAD
 - Substation
 - Distribution lines and loads
 - Utility voltage regulators
 - MicroGrid isolation switch
 - MicroGrid assets & controllers
- Simulated system response under multiple operating modes
 - Baseline mode – match MicroGrid output to critical load needs
 - 0kW mode – control MicroGrid to net zero power flow at PCC
 - Export mode – command generators to full rated output
- Simulated operation in normal and fault conditions
 - Load flow in all modes of operation
 - Single and three phase fault response
 - Loss of load response

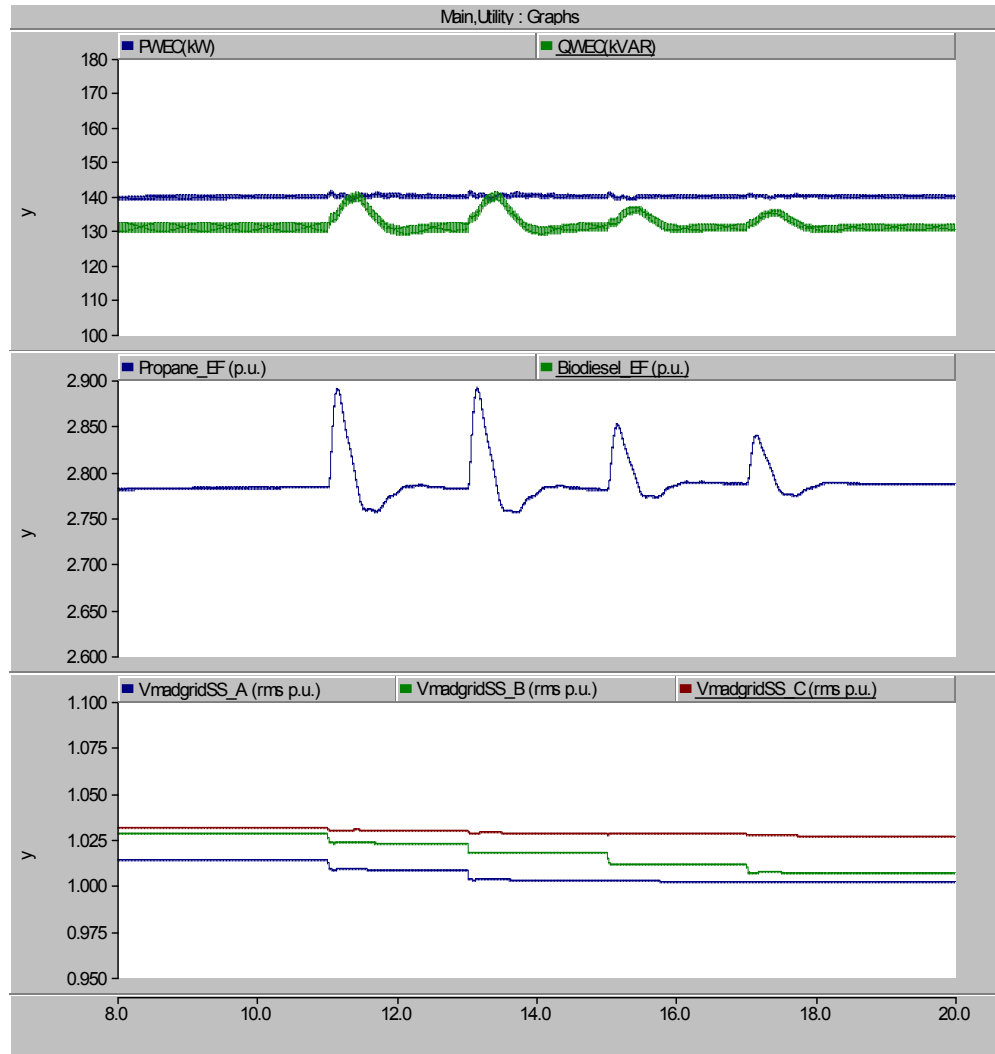
Distribution System - Moretown Circuit



Simplified Distribution Circuit Model



Power Export Mode – System Response

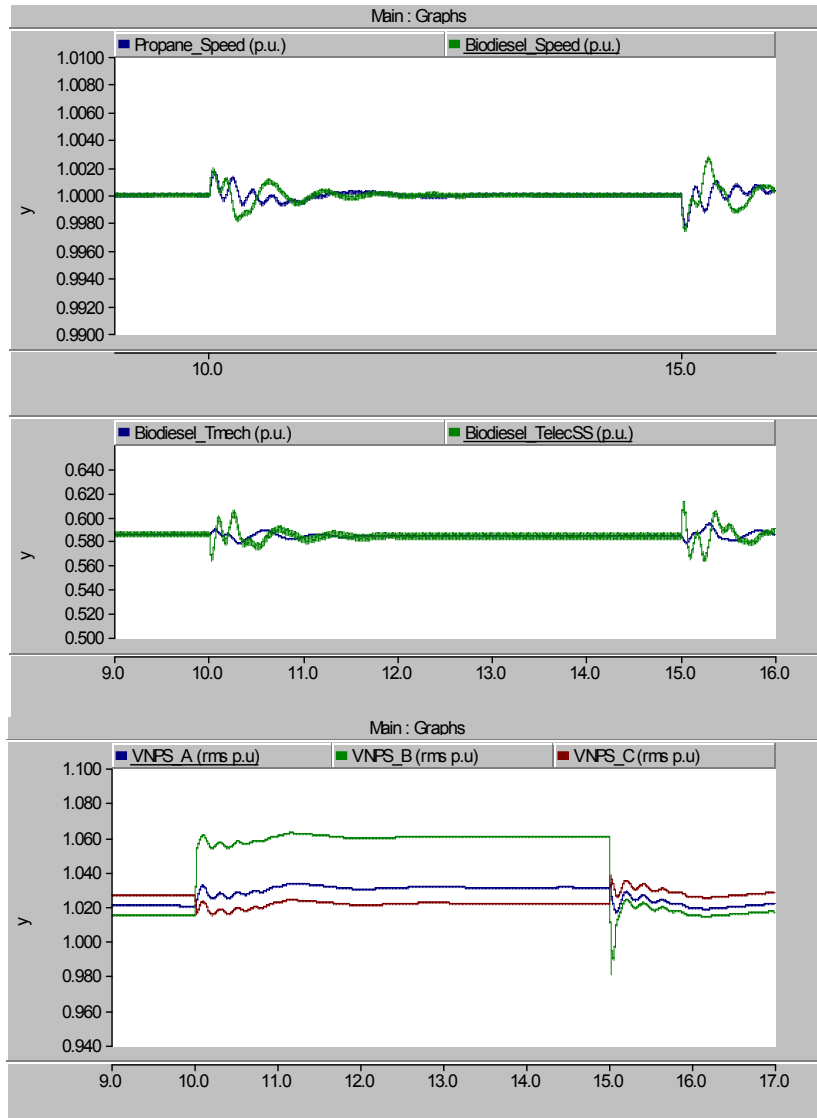


Real & reactive power at PCC

Gen. field reg. P.u. voltage

VREG2 p.u. voltage setting

Loss of Load Case – Center Fayston Branch



Generator p.u. speed

Electrical torque

Generator p.u. voltage

Current Mad River MicroGrid Project Status

- Local and regional approvals in place
- Finalizing utility MOU
- Vermont PSB Certificate of Public Good review approval anticipated in August timeframe
- Preliminary system installation underway
- DER and isolation switch installation in Q3 2005
- System commissioning in Q4 2005

Interactions and Collaborations

- NREL
 - Project funding support
 - Technical Monitor: Ben Kroposki
- State of Vermont
 - Public Service Board CPG review & approval
- Washington Electric Coop
 - Interconnecting utility
- E-Pro
 - Distribution system technical consulting
 - Environmental consulting
 - CPG testimony preparation
- Tarrant, Marks, & Gilles
 - Legal representation
 - Regulatory approval process support
- MicroGrid system power customers
 - Active commercial members, with connected DER assets
 - Passive commercial and residential members
 - All members gain power quality/reliability benefits

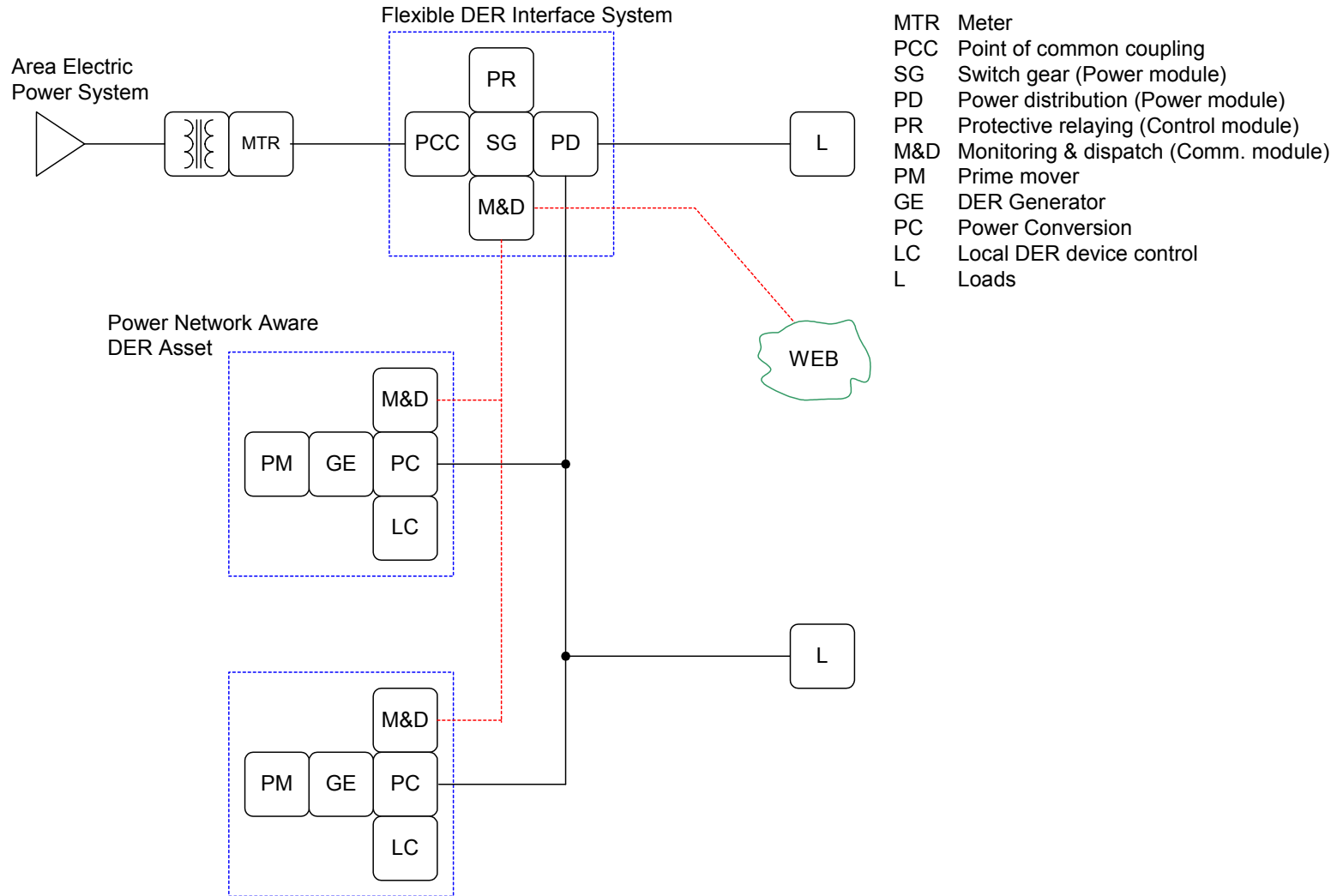
Other Related Programs

- Universal DER interconnection device
 - NREL/CEC support
- EnergyBridge™ energy storage system
 - CEC/PIER support
- CERTS microgrid test bed development

Universal DER Interconnection Device

- Funding support through NREL/CEC Distributed Power program
- DER SWITCH project objective:
 - Develop a DER Utility Interface System that provides a flexible, universal interface for connecting single or multiple DER systems to the utility
- DER SWITCH project scope:
 - Incorporate multiple control and power switching functions to interconnect multiple DER assets into overall system
 - Minimize custom engineering and site-specific approval processes
 - Applicable to DER assets with conventional generators or power converters
 - Modular system for maximum flexibility, with control, power and communication modules

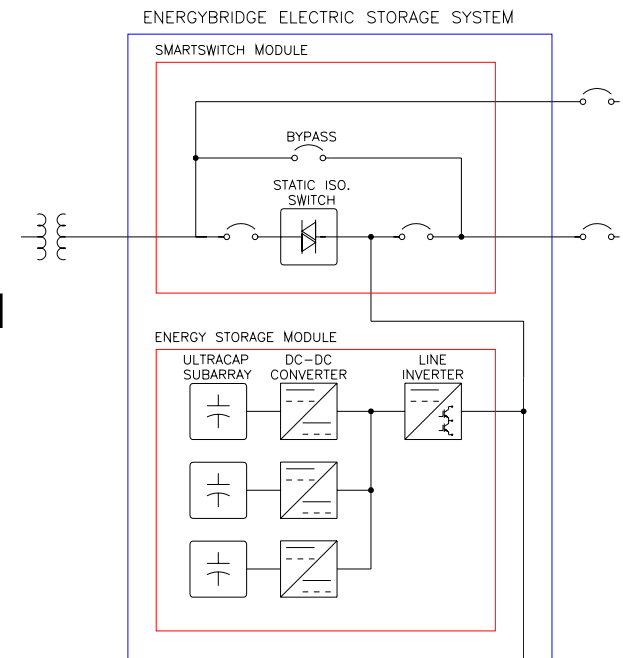
Universal DER Interconnection Device



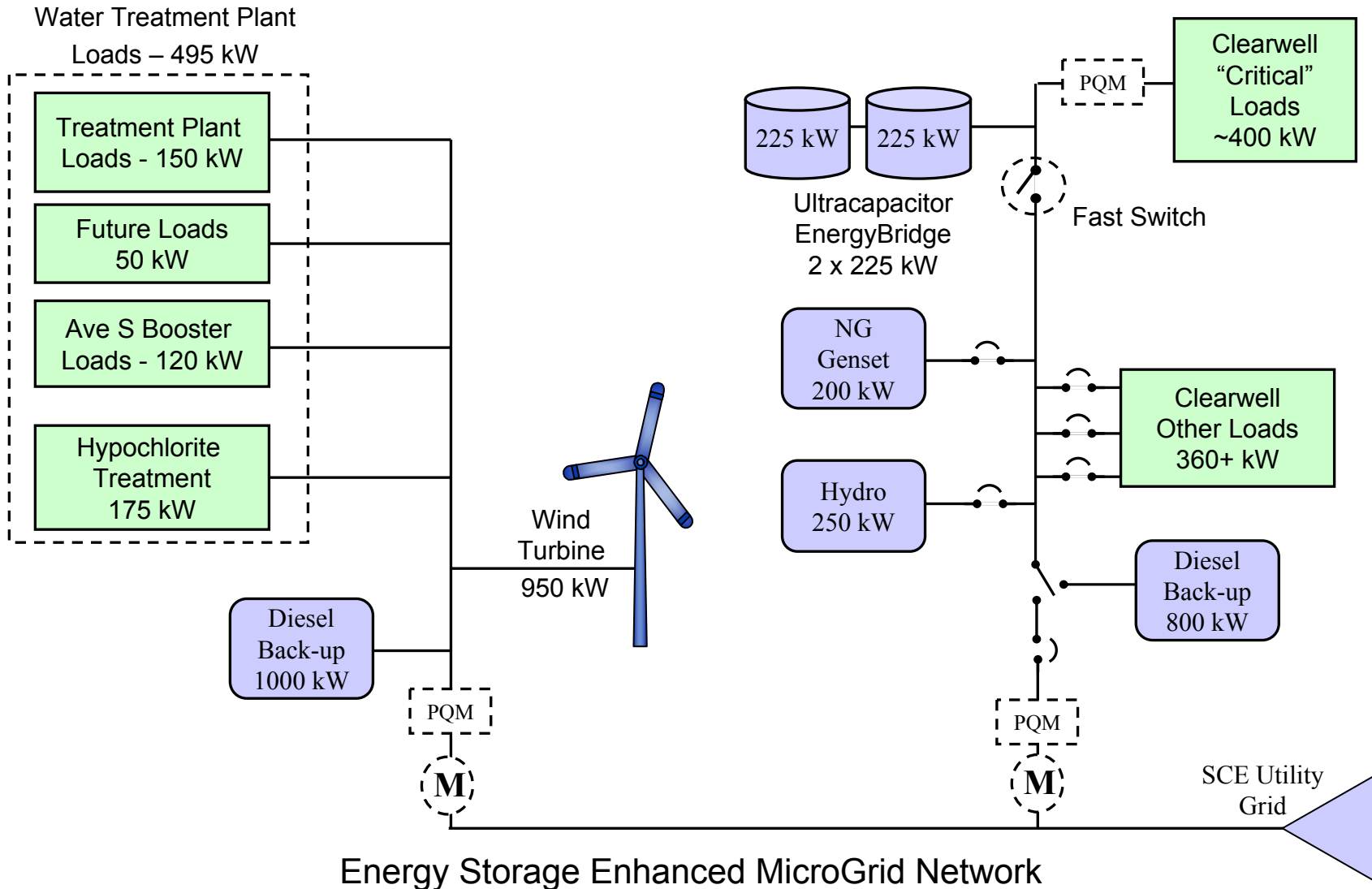
DER Power Network Block Diagram

EnergyBridge™ Energy Storage System

- Funding support through CEC/PIER Advanced Energy Storage program
- Ultracapacitor-based energy storage asset
- Focused on short time duration
 - 10s of seconds, 95% of outage cases
- Multiple applications & benefits:
 - Power quality support for critical loads
 - Support of slower response DG assets in MicroGrids
 - Enables higher penetration of DG into both grid connected and isolated grids



Palmdale Power System



Other Related Development Activity

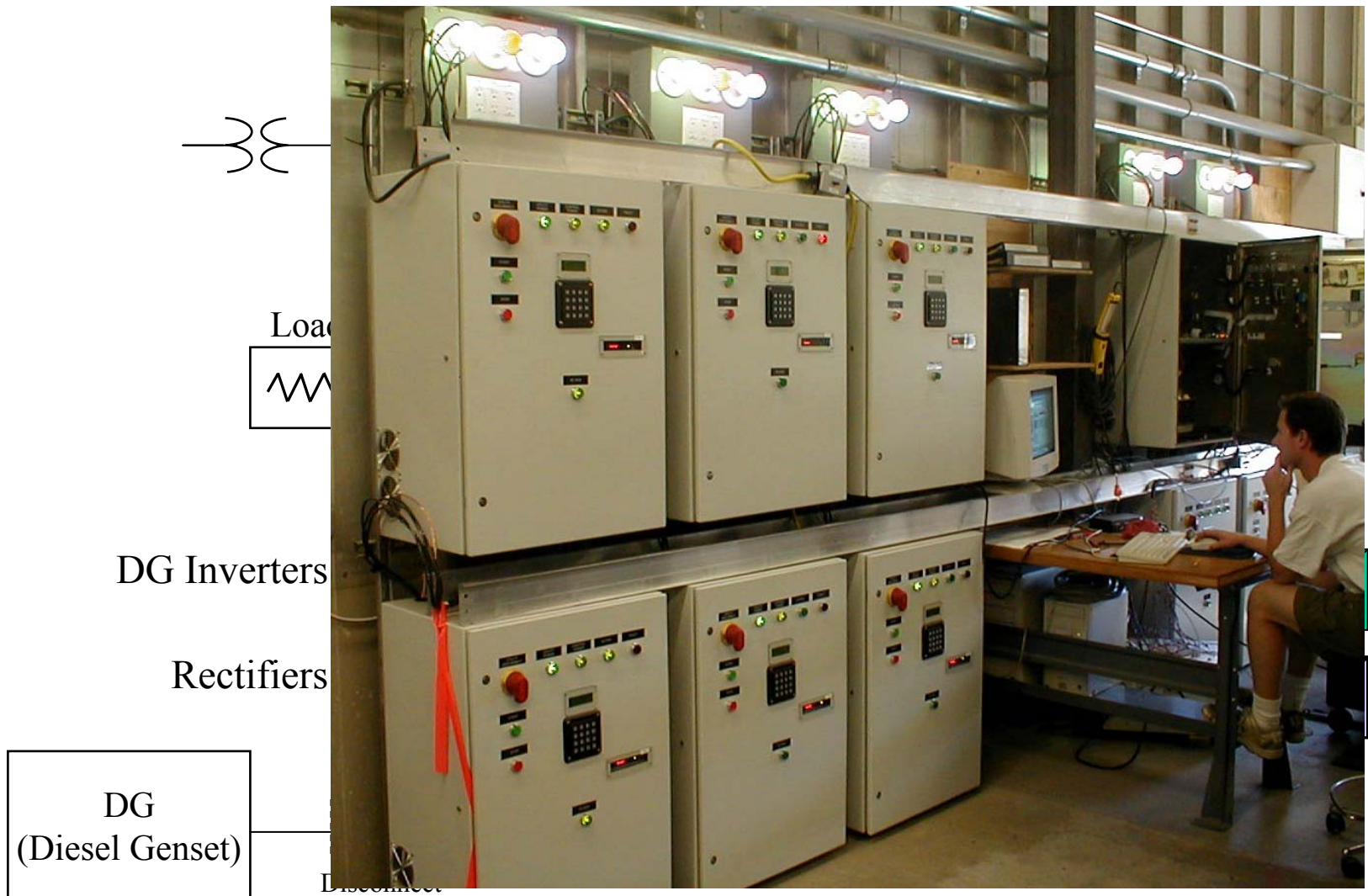
- Advanced power converter development
 - DER applications
 - Wind turbine applications
- SmartView™ DER energy management system

Advanced Power Electronics

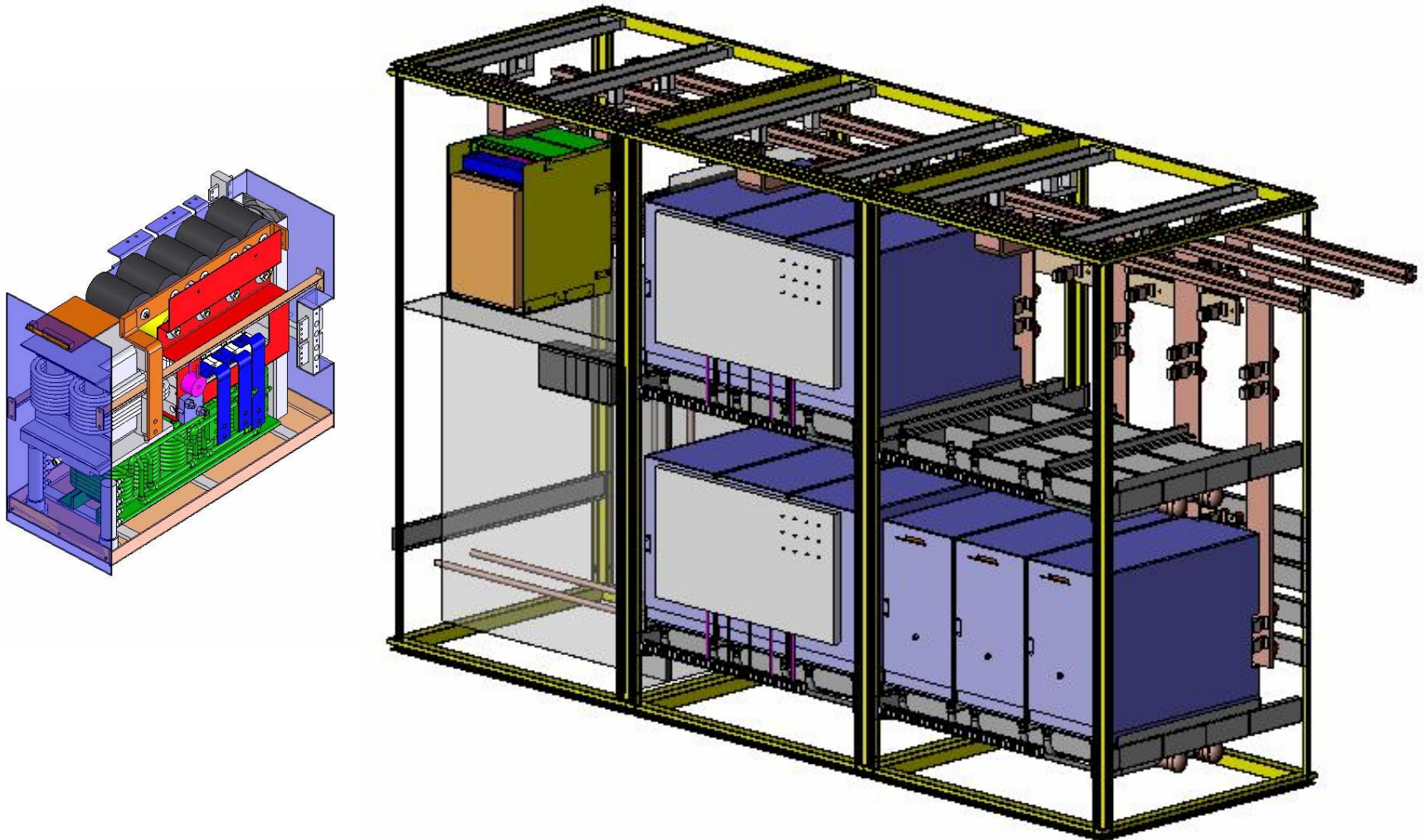
Power converter development by NPS team

- 100 kW wind turbine converter system
- 15 kW MicroGrid inverter test bed
- 1500 kW DDPM wind turbine converter
- 2200 kW DDPM modular wind turbine converter
- 850 kW DG converter
- 450 kW energy storage system converter

MicroGrid Power Network Test System

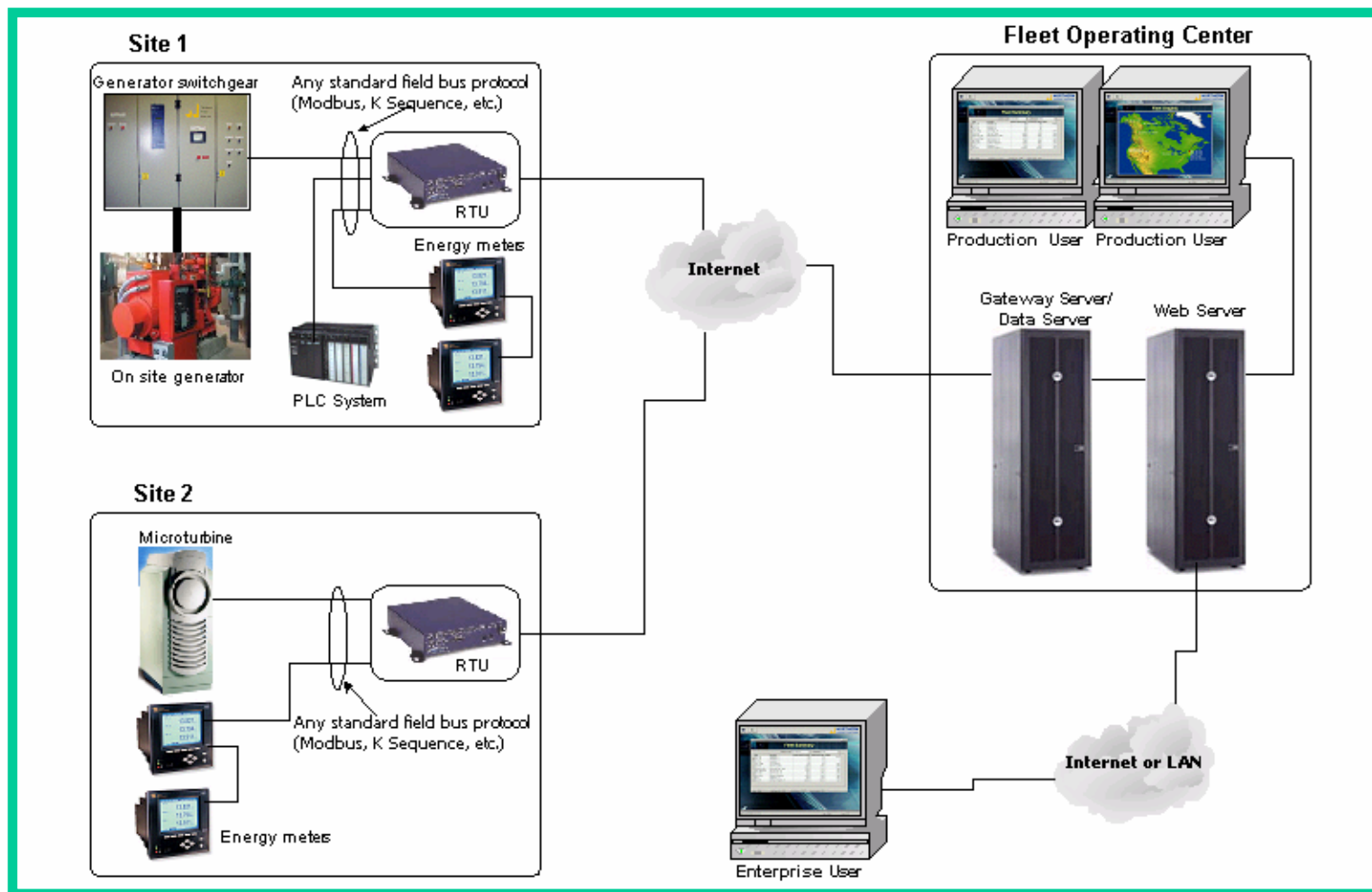


Modular MW converter for DG & wind markets



SmartView[®] DER Management System

Northern system for monitoring and controlling remote power systems



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